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TITLE: Combat Readiness: Hygiene Issues Related to Military Women

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR: Barbara S. Czerwinski, Ph.D.

CONTRACTING ORGANIZATION: University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston Houston, Texas 77225

REPORT DATE: May 1999

TYPE OF REPORT: Final

PREPARED FOR: U.S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command Fort Detrick, Maryland 21702-5012

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#### **FOREWORD**

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Microbiological and Biomedical Laboratories.

Balloux Junion (M) Juni 8 1999 PI - Signature Date



The Committee for the Protection of Human Subjects

## NOTICE OF CONTINUING REVIEW APPROVAL

September 18, 1998

HSC-SN-95-039 - " Combat Readiness: Hygiene Issues Related to Military Women" P.I.: Barbara Shelden Czerwinski, Ph.D.

**PROVISIONS**: Unless otherwise noted, this approval relates to the research to be conducted under the above referenced title and/or to any associated materials considered at this meeting, e.g. study documents, informed consents, etc.

APPROVED:

At a Convened Meeting

APPROVAL DATE:

September 18, 1998

EXPIRATION DATE:

August 31, 1999

CHAIRPERSON:

Anne Dougherty, MD // //

Upon review, the CPHS finds that this research is being conducted in accord with its guidelines and with the methods agreed upon by the P.I. and approved by the Committee. This approval, subject to any listed provisions and contingent upon compliance with the following stipulations, will expire as noted above:

**CHANGES** - The P.I. must receive approval from the CPHS before initiating any changes, including those required by the sponsor, which would affect human subjects, e.g./ changes in methods or procedures, numbers or kinds of human subjects, or revisions to the informed consent document or procedures. The addition of co-investigators must also receive approval from the CPHS.

INFORMED CONSENT - Informed consent must be obtained by the P.I. or designee using the format and procedures approved by the CPHS. Attached is the approved and validated informed consent form. You must discard previous informed consent documents being used for human subjects and replace them with this stamped validated version. The P.I. must instruct the designee in the methods approved by the CPHS for the consent process. The individual obtaining informed consent must also sign the consent document.

**UNANTICIPATED RISK OR HARM, OR ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS** - The P.I. will immediately inform the CPHS of any unanticipated problems involving risks to subjects or others, of any serious harm to subjects, and of any adverse drug reactions.

**RECORDS** - The P.I. will maintain adequate records, including signed consent documents if required, in a manner which ensures confidentiality.

UT-Houston • G.700 John Freeman Building • P.O. Box 20036 • Houston, Texas 77225 • (713) 500-5827 FAX (713) 500-5830

MEMORANDUM THRU NURSING RESEARCH, DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

FOR Dr. Barbara S. Czerwinski, Ph.D., Houston Health Science Center, University of Texas, 1100 Holcombe, Room 5.517, Houston, Texas 77030

SUBJECT: Application for Clinical Investigation Project

- 1. Your application for clinical investigation project "Combat Readiness: Hygiene Issures Related to Military Women" has been approved and is assigned work unit number C-98-85.
- 2. As the principal investigator your responsibilities are as follows:
- a. A change in the research plan must be reported to the DCI for submission to appropriate committees for approval prior to implementation.
- b. If transferred, submit to the DCI the name of the individual who will continue the study.
- c. If the study is terminated, submit a report to the DCI stating the study is terminated and the reason for termination.
- d. If any serious adverse reactions occur during the study which were not expected, they must be reported to the Chief, DCI, within 24 hours.
- 3. An annual research progress report must be submitted to my office nlt 1 FEB 99 or upon completion, whichever comes first. Failure to comply could result in curtailment of funding for the project and/or termination.

JENICE N. LONGFIELD

Colonel, MC

Chairman, Institutional Review
Board

7 April 1998 Reserved Alig



#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS 78234-6200

MCHE-CI

6 March 1998

MEMORANDUM FOR Commander, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, TX 78234-6200

SUBJECT: Minutes of the Institutional Review Board Meeting (IRB), 5 March 1998

1. CALL TO ORDER: The BAMC Institutional Review Board was called to order by COL Jenice N. Longfield, MC, on 5 Mar 98, at 1330, in the Department of Clinical Investigation Conference Room, Brooke Army Medical Center, in accordance with BAMC Memo 15-1, dated 29 July 1994. Protocols were distributed to the committee members for review on 23 Feb 98.

# 2. MEMBERS PRESENT:

COL Jenice N. Longfield, MC, DCI, Chairman
COL Arnold A. Asp, MC, Asst Ch, DCI
LTC James D. Starcher, MS, PAD
(Represented by CPT Theresa Vowels, MS)
LTC Thomas C. Shank, MS, Department of Pharmacy
MAJ John R. Caton, MC, Hematology-Oncology Service
MAJ Jeffrey F. Hines, MC, Department of OB-GYN
MAJ Robert L. Littleton, Jr, JA, Center Judge Advocate
CPT Lisa zahler, MC, WHMC
Prof Karin Zucker, JD, Bioethics Consultant
Bryan Jordan, RN, Institute of Surgical Research
Robbie Fuqua, Recorder Without Vote

## MEMBERS ABSENT:

LTC John T. Cody, USAF, BSC, Clinical Investigation
Directorate, WHMC
MAJ Karen Brandon, Chaplain
CPT Michael Kwan, MC, Cardiology Service
Helen Smith, Recorder Without Vote

## OTHERS PRESENT:

Barbara Czerwinski, PhD, Univ of Texas, Houston, TX MAJ Daniel Gavin, MC, Pulmonary Disease Service Betsy Higgins, CCRA, Hematology-Oncology Service



Carolyn Massarello, CCRA, Hematology-Oncology Service Lorelei Gomez, Student Intern, Texas A&M Univ, College Station, TX

- 3. **OLD BUSINESS:** The minutes of the Institutional Review Board meeting, 5 Feb 98, were approved as written.
- 4. NEW BUSINESS: The following protocols were reviewed:
  - (1) Combat Readiness: Hygiene Issues Related to Military Women Principal Investigator: Barbara Czerwinski, PhD

DISCUSSION: The objectives of this study are: (1) to identify feminine hygiene practices under combat conditions; and (2) to make recommendations for requirements encompassing feminine hygiene practices under combat conditions to ensure the optimal health and combat readiness of female military personnel. The first part of this study (the initial screening test) was approved in Apr 97 with COL Abbott being the PI. COL Abbott was required to bring Phase II survey back to the IRB. COL Longfield will contact HSRRB for permission to omit the consent form for the questionnaire. The IRB requested that Dr. Czerwinski add someone from BAMC nursing service as an associate investigator. The study was approved.

RISK: Minimal; MEDICAL MONITOR: None required for minimal risk. REVIEW: Annually; RECOMMENDATION: Approved by a vote of 10 For; 0 Against.

ACTION: Submit to Clinical Investigation Regulatory Office, AMEDD Center & School, for review. (ACTION CLOSED)

(2) Clinical Usefulness of Serial Estimations of Carbon Monoxide Diffusion Capacity to Assess for Diffuse Alveolar Hemorrhage in the Bone Marrow Transplant Unit Principal Investigator: MAJ Daniel Gavin, MC

DISCUSSION: This is a prospective, blinded study, that will address the issue of whether performing daily carbon monoxide diffusion capacity measurements corrected for alveolar volume (DLCO/Va) on adult patients, who have recently undergone high-dose chemotherapy followed by bone marrow or stem cell transplant, will allow detection of a subgroup of patients with an abnormal rise in DLCO/Va. This study was approved with a few minor consent form corrections.

RISK: More than Minimal; MEDICAL MONITOR: COL Michael Berry, MC; REVIEW: Annually; RECOMMENDATION: Approved by a vote of 10 For; 0 Against.

ACTION: Submit to Clinical Investigation Regulatory Office, AMEDD Center & School, for review. (ACTION CLOSED)

(3) How Enlisted Women on Active Duty Manage Breast Cancer Principal Investigator: LTC Margaret Wilmoth, AN

6. ADJOURNMENT: The meeting adjourned at 1700. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, 9 April 1998, at 1330, in DCI's Conference Room.

Robbie E. FUQUA, CCRA, CIM Recorder

JENICE N. LONGFIELD

COL, MC Chairman

APPROVED DISAPPROVED 18 Man 98

HAROLD L. TIMBOE Brigadier General, MC

Commanding



#### DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY BROOKE ARMY MEDICAL CENTER FORT SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS 78234-6200

REPLY TO

March 25, 1998

Department of Clinical Investigation

Barbara S. Czerwinski, Ph.D. Houston Health Science Center University of Texas 1100 Holcombe, Room 5.517 Houston, Texas 77030

Dear Dr. Czerwinski:

SUBJECT: Waiver of Consent Form for Protocol "Combat Readiness: Hygiene Issues Related to Military Women"

COL Jenice Longfield, MC, Chairman of the Brooke Army Medical Center Institutional Review Board (BAMC IRB), has spoken to Ms. Yvonne Higgins of the HSRRB regarding the consent form for this study. Ms. Higgins agrees there is no reason to require an informed consent since there are no identifiers or sensitive questions. The HSRRB approved Phase II with the informed consent waived. Therefore, the BAMC IRB also will waive the informed consent for this protocol.

Helen J. Smith

Recorder

Institutional Review Board Brooke Army Medical Center

cc: LTC Linda Yoder, AN

april 1, 1998 Leaved 4

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#### Introduction

Over the past 20 years, the number of women serving in the military has steadily increased. It is projected that women will constitute as much as 20% of the active duty forces by the year 2000, up from 2% in 1972. Women's health care needs have drawn increased attention because of the large numbers of women being deployed in combat related roles. The central mission of the United States Armed Forces remains focused on the preparation for combat of all military personnel. Combat readiness in military women creates a unique set of hygiene requirements to include the management of elimination products, such as urine, feces and menstrual discharge.

Deployment is defined by the Joint Deployment Training Center as the "positioning of forces into a formation for battle; the relocation of forces and material to the desired area of operation. Deployment encompasses all activities for origin or home station through destination, specifically including intra-continental United States, inter-theater and intra-theater movement legs, staging and holding areas" (*Joint Deployment Training Center*, 1998). Thus, in normal environments the threat to life is obscure; and in deployed environments the threat to life is obvious or real. For the purposes of this report, normal experiences are reported as those being of the home station environments. Deployed environment experiences are reported as those being ready for or during combat actions.

Military personnel need to be prepared for combat readiness at all times. For adult females, feminine hygiene practices constitute health care practices based on physiological necessities for the management of elimination products, including urine, feces, and menstrual discharge. This study was designed to investigate and to make recommendations for female health practices carried out in combat and non-combat environments by military women. Both qualitative and

quantitative research methodologies were used to explore feminine hygiene practices. Effective feminine hygiene practices were incorporated into the recommendations.

The focus of this study was feminine hygiene practices. The research questions addressed were as follows:

The first phase of the study answered the first two of five research questions proposed.

- Question 1: What have been the experiences of maintaining feminine hygiene practices such as cleansing the body, collecting menses waste, and protecting against genitourinary inflection in a combat (deployed) environment?
- Question 2: What specific management strategies are recommended for feminine hygiene practices by healthcare professionals for military women in combat (deployed) and noncombat (home base) environments? This question was expanded to include all military women, not just the healthcare professionals. The information from the interviews to answer the first two research questions were used to develop the FHPQ.
- Question 3: What specific management strategies are used by military women for feminine hygiene practice in combat and non-combat environments?
- Question 4: What specific management strategies are used by military (combat experienced and/or trained for combat) women for feminine hygiene practices in non-combat environments?
- Question 5: Is there a difference in management strategies used by military women for feminine hygiene practices in combat and non-combat environments?

## **Body**

#### Methods

The Combat Readiness study was conducted in two parts. The first part comprised the initial interview portion for qualitative analysis (Czerwinski, 1997, October. Annual Report DAMD 17-96-2-6025). The subsequent quantitative part of the study pertaining to the development and implementation of the Deployed Female Health Practice Questionnaire © (FHPQ) (Appendix A) is the subject of this report. Examination of female hygiene practices in military women was accomplished using a descriptive non-experimental research design. The final sample of 880 English-speaking women who were 18 years of age or older was drawn from two databases of military women.

#### Instrument

An investigator-developed 191-item health practice questionnaire was used. The questionnaire items were based on a literature review, previous research by the principal investigator (Czerwinski, 1996), and evaluation by a panel of experts for content validity. Eight deployed experienced volunteers from the Veterans Administration Medical Center, Houston, Texas and ten trained-for-deployment volunteers from Fort Hood Army Base, Fort Hood, Texas, pilot tested the questionnaire for readability and return instructions. From the pilot-testing responses, changes were made to the questionnaire for clarification of deployment status and sequence of questions. A second panel of experts from military women's health graduate students and one civilian educator examined the FHPQ for content validity. Minor revisions were made based upon the recommendations of the panel.

The FHPQ instrument contains 191 items with 800 data elements and a page for comments (Appendix A). A holistic approach was taken in the design of the FHPQ. The FHPQ encompassed broad categories of health practices including health promotion, disease prevention and treatment, reproduction, and life style management, and demographic information.

The terminology used for the FHPQ is at the sixth to eighth grade reading level. These reading levels are consistent with the U. S. Army Medical Research and Materiel Command guidelines for all consent forms. Words used for bodily functions were gleaned from standard, medical, and slang dictionaries, thesauruses, public broadcasting, media and military references.

The FHPQ was mailed to the participants with a pre-printed self addressed and stamped envelope for return. The questionnaire was printed in a booklet form with a plain navy-blue cover. The cover of the questionnaire had a small cutout section in the lower right-hand quarter that displayed the questionnaire's title. The questionnaire was designed to be an invitation to the respondents to convey important personal information to the investigators.

For clarity of terms, the questionnaire was named Deployed Female Health Practices

Questionnaire. The contents of the FHPQ were divided into two sections for responses. The first section pertained to normal health practices or what the participants do now in their normal home-base environments. The second section pertained to retrospective data recalled in the most current deployed environments.

The FHPQ used a paper and pencil format with check-off scales. The final item was an opened-ended statement for comments. Data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Services (SPSS) software program. Scores were interpreted by descriptive summary of specific practices. Differences were assessed between normal practices and deployed practices for feminine hygiene practices using chi-square test of goodness of fit at p=<0.05.

#### **Procedure**

Approval for the study was obtained from the institutional review board of the researcher's institution and from the governing bodies of Department of Army, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston; Veterans Affairs Medical Center-Houston; the Women in Military Service for American Memorial Foundation, Inc. (The Women's Memorial), Washington, D.C.; and the Department of Defense, Defense Manpower Data Center (DMDC), Seaside, California. The database listings were requested based on the following criteria:

300 U.S. Air Force (150 enlisted and 150 officers)

300 U.S. Army (150 enlisted and 150 officers)

300 U.S. Navy (150 enlisted and 150 officers)

100 U.S. Marines (50 enlisted and 50 officers)

#### Eligibility criteria included:

- Previously deployed to Panama, Haiti, Somalia, Cuba, Bosnia, or Persian Gulf (No deployments earlier than 1989). Deployment to more than one location permissible.
- Deployment defined as being sent to a location to fulfill mission other than normal assigned duty for one month or greater.
- Currently in the U.S. (or currently in the military).
- Status of reserve, active duty or veteran/retired.

The database provided the name, rank, branch of service, and current address.

The questionnaire survey was self-administered. A complete packet contained a consent letter (Appendix B), the Female Health Practice Questionnaire© (FHPQ), a stamped-addressed return envelope, and a 3x5 label to place name and address on for non-active duty participants

with a business size stamped-addressed return envelope to receive \$10 for participation.

Completion of the questionnaire constituted informed consent.

Expert panel reviewers were convened January 28, 1999; to review the study results specific to their area of expertise. The panel recommendations have been incorporated into this report.

The panel members were the following:

Czerwinski, B. (PI, civilian)

Wardell, D. (CO-PI, civilian)

Kouzekanani, K. (Consultant, methodology)

Pitts, K. (Research assistant, U.S. Army Reserve)

Connelly, L. (PI, U.S. Army)

Yoder, L. (CO-PI, U.S. Army)

Goldstein, D. (Consultant, U.S. Navy Reserve)

Ternus (formerly Mayrose), M. (PI, U.S. Air Force Reserve)

Trytten, D. (DACOWITS Representative)

Laday-Smith, S. (Coordinator, Women Veterans Program, VAMC, Houston, Texas)

del Junco, D. (University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, School of Public Health,

Research Epidemiologist)

Booher, C. (NASA, Human Factors specialist)

Peek, K. (Consultant, Anatomical and Physiological gender differences, TWU Research Department)

Mellot, S. (Healthcare Administrator, U.S. Army Retired)

Sanders (formerly Goldsberry), B. (NASA Contractor, Human Factors specialist)

Carter, P. (Family Practice Physician, U.S. Army Retired)

Hector, B. (Consultant, U.S. Army Nurse Practitioner)

Starck, P. (Dean, University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, School of Nursing)

Hanneman, S. (Associate Dean, Research and Evaluation, University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, School of Nursing)

Marcus, M. (Department Chair, University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, School of Nursing)

Engebretson, J. (Associate Professor, University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, School of Nursing)

Otto, D. (Associate Professor, University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, School of Nursing)

and

Graduate Nursing Students:

Balque, A. (U.S. Air Force)

Dulaigh, J. (U.S. Navy)

Leech, C. (U.S. Army)

Lomenick, T. (U.S. Air Force)

Reilly, K. (U.S. Navy)

Lenz, M. (U.S. Air Force)

Santiago, D. (U.S. Air Force)

### **Findings**

Two thousand women in all branches of the military were surveyed with a response rate of 62% (n=1029), 880 were usable as 149 were deployed Stateside (remained in the United States) or had been trained for deployment but had not been deployed. The remaining questionnaires

were returned for the following reasons: 136 did not want to participate in the study (an option offered in the consent letter), and 206 had no forwarding addresses.

## Demographics

The age of the respondents ranged from 20 to 65 years (mode 41 years). The typical respondent was 41 years old, was a college graduate, was Caucasian and Christian, resided in a home with one other person and had two bathrooms, was married and in the Army, and had been deployed to Saudi Arabia. At the time of the survey was completed, 73% (n=519 of 708) reported having "regular periods/flow/cycles (Williams, 1994)" or currently menstruating. The demographic variables are summarized in Table I. All branches of the military were represented and are summarized in Table II.

The majority of the respondents reported their most recent deployment experiences were to the middle-east, Persian Gulf or Saudi Arabia (62%, n=544 of 880). Other respondents had been deployed to Europe (10%, n=85) except for Bosnia and Croatia (6%, n=51), Somalia (3%, n=23), and Asia (2.5%, n=21). The remaining 16.5% (n=156) had been deployed to Haiti, Panama, Cuba, Puerto Rico, South America, Central American, Australia, Israel, and Egypt.

## • Feminine Hygiene Practices

Feminine hygiene and menses management practices were reported by respondents using the FHPQ. All significant differences are reported at the p=<0.05 level. Percentages are followed by the number answering a specific portion of the total number who responded to a question (xx %, n=xx of xx).

TABLE I DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

Present Marital Status				Ethnicity		
		Percent				Percent
Married	331	- 53		Hispanic	35	4
Single	179	28		African-American	62	7
Divorced	92	15		Native American	13	2
Widowed	4	1		Asian-Pacific	9	1
Separated	11	2	**************************************	Caucasian	724	84
Other	13	2		Other	20	2
TOTAL Replied	630			TOTAL Replied	863	
Religion				Education	шшицицишини дана дана дана дана дана дана дана д	HAZIRAMINA MINERA KATAFI KATAFI HAZIFARI MANINA KATAFI
		Percent				Percent
Christian	744	86		GED	6	1
Jewish	4	0		High School	56	6
Hindu	2	0		>2 years college	106	12
Buddhist	. 5	1	- W	2 college degrees	79	9
Non-Religious	74	9		<2 years college	86	10
Other	34	4		4 college degrees	184	21
TOTAL Replied	863			Some graduate school	97	11
Age				Graduate degree	257	30
Range 20-65 years	<del></del>			TOTAL Replied	871	
Mode 41years						

TABLE II
MILITARY BRANCHES

Branch		Officer	Enlisted
US Army	355	150	205
	196	125	71
US Navy	190	123	′′
US Marine Corp	49	15	34
Oo marine corp			
US Air Force	244	104	140
:			
TOTAL	844	394	450
Percentage		47%	53%
Missing data	36		
Total questionnaires	880		
(with deployed experiences)	***************************************		
	<u> </u>		

## Tampons

Overall, tampon usage during deployed conditions remained similar to normal conditions. The types of tampons used during normal conditions and deployed conditions did vary significantly. Under normal conditions respondents reported using unscented, regulars (medium absorbency), scented, plastic applicators, naturals (100% cotton), "lites" (junior absorbency), super absorbency, and paper applicators tampon types. During deployment there were significant decreases in the use of super absorbency, paper applicators, no applicators, scented, naturals (100% cotton), and "lites" (junior absorbency tampon types. During deployment, tampons used were unscented, regulars (medium absorbency), and with plastic applicators.

## Sanitary Pads/Napkins

Sanitary pads/napkins used during deployment remained similar to normal conditions for pad usage. During deployment there were significant decreases in the use of scented, "light days," and individually wrapped pads used. During deployed conditions, the respondents primarily used the following pad types: unscented, moderate, super (heavy), and other things for pads (toilet paper, paper towels, etc.).

## Panty-Liners

Overall, panty-liners were significantly used less during deployed conditions than normal conditions. Panty-liners were used less during deployment for "only certain days" and other reasons (underwear, etc.). During deployment there were significant decreases in the usage of individually wrapped, scented, unscented, and

bulk packages of panty-liners. There were significant increases of panty-liner usage during deployment "whenever they could" use them.

## Douching Practices

Douching practices during deployed conditions significantly decreased from those under normal conditions. There were decreases in usage of disposable, vinegar, betadine, and water douching solutions during deployment.

# Making Sure and Other Menses Practices

The making sure (Patterson & Hale, 1985) or the combination of tampons and pads/napkins used during menses (periods) significantly decreased during deployment. The combination usage of tampons and pads/napkins between menses (periods) remained similar under normal and deployed conditions. The use of pads/napkins, tampons, panty-liners, and other products remained similar under normal and deployed conditions.

## Limiting of showers or bathing during menses

Limiting of showers/bathing during menses significantly increased during deployed conditions from normal conditions. There were no reported changes in menses interference with work performance during normal and deployed conditions.

## Disposal of used tampons and pads/napkins

The disposal of used tampons and pads/napkins changed significantly during deployed conditions. There was decreased usage of receptacles by toilets during deployment. There was increased usage of receptacles outside toilet areas, wrapping and caring with one's self, dropping into the toilets, and other disposal means during deployed conditions.

# Changing and Handwashing Practices with Menses Collection Products

Tampons were changed every six (6) hours as recommended by the manufacture in normal conditions "most of the time" or "always" done by 89% (n=484 of 547) of women but declined to 78% (n=461 of 589) in deployed situations. Handwashing before inserting tampons during normal conditions "most of the time" or "always" were done by 48% (n=259 of 546) but declined to 39% (n=227 of 591) during deployed conditions.

Handwashing after inserting tampons during normal conditions the responses were "most of the time" or "always" 95% (n=519 of 546) while the responses during deployed conditions were 79% (n=469 of 589).

Handwashing after changing sanitary pads/napkins during normal conditions were done "most of the time" or "always" by 93% (n=449 of 483) but declined during deployed conditions to 78% (n=334 of 429). After changing panty-liners, handwashing were done "most of the time" or "always" under normal conditions by 90% (n=449 of 500) and during deployed conditions declined to 79% (n=289 of 366).

#### Underwear

The majority of the respondents 93% (n=812 of 877) reported utilizing cotton underwear, and changed their underwear daily by 82% (n=715 of 876). The majority of the respondents laundered their underwear by machine washing (46%, n=399 of 876), or by hand wash in the bathroom or shower (38%, n=336 of 876).

## Health Problems during Deployment

The most frequent health problems during deployment reported by the respondents were 32.7% (n=279 of 853) with constipation and 32.4% (n=276 of 851) with diarrhea. Other

health problems reported during deployment were painful cramps, periods of flow of cycle occurring by 22.7% (n=194 of 853), back pain by 21.0% (n=179 of 854), and skin problems by 20.5% (n=175 of 852).

Health problems specific to women reported were as follows: Urinary burning, pain, urgent, or frequency by 10.4% (89 of 853); and leaking by 6.6% (56 of 852). Other female related problems were reported as follows: skipped or late periods of flow of cycle 11.9% (101 of 852); spotting (bleeding) between periods 6.0% (51 of 853); heavy bleeding or clots 13.0% (111 of 853); vaginal odors 4.9% (42 of 853); yeast infections 10.4% (89 of 852); and other female problems 2.5% (21 of 851). Health problems reported during deployment are summarized in Table III.

#### Preventive Measures

During deployed conditions 25% (n=211 of 849) of the respondents reported being sexually active. Of the sexually active respondents, 66% (n=139) reported using "nothing" for preventive measures against sexually transmitted diseases. The other sexually active respondents reported using preventive measures were 26% (n=55) male condoms (lubricated), 11% (n=23) male condoms (dry), 9% (n=18) male condom and spermicide. The remaining 12% (n=26) reported using other items (food wrappings, soft drinks, etc.), spermicide only, sponges, diaphragms with spermicide, or female condoms.

#### Comments

The responses to the comment section of the questionnaire were more than anticipated. From the completed (n=880) questionnaires, 265 were returned with comments. The comments shared by the respondents were varied in length and subject matter. Written

TABLE III
HEALTH PROBLEMS DURING DEPLOYMENT

Total Replied	with problems	Percent
<b>854</b>	52	6.1
	23	2.7
•	6	0.7
MARGORPH PROPERTY (1987) (1987		
WASH ILLESS (ERFORTER FORTING IIII HAMASSAMPROTOTING III III III II II II ISAACAA	155	18.2
		12.7
		32.4
		0.6
		32.7
		6.7
	TROUGH INTERPRETATION TO PROGRESS HEIGH PERSON STANDARD STANDARD STANDARD STANDARD STANDARD STANDARD STANDARD S	10.4
		6.6
MATERIAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPE		
MADELLE PER PER LEGIS DE LA PERSONA DE L	HTTTDITETTEREN HAT ITT ITTSESTILL ITTTEREN SOM EN HEN HEN HEN HER HER HER HEN	22.7
		11.9
	• • •	
853	· ·	6.0
853		13.0
853	42	4.9
852	89	10.4
851	21	2.5
853	119	14.0
853	98	11.5
854	179	21.0
854	47	5.5
853	112	13.1
853	52	6.1
<b>852</b>	94	11.0
850	21	2.5
**************************************	175	20.5
	76	9.0
	854 852 852 851 852 851 852 853 852 853 852 853 852 853 853 853 853 853 854 854 854 853 854	854     52       852     23       852     6       851     155       852     108       851     276       852     5       853     279       852     57       853     89       852     56       853     194       852     101       853     111       853     42       852     89       851     21       853     119       853     194       853     111       853     119       853     119       853     119       853     52       854     179       855     94       850     21       852     94       850     21

comments were varied and included personal vignettes of problems, ideas for change, and emotional tributes to the leadership.

## Discussion and Recommendations

No systematic study of this number of women has been recorded in the published literature to date. This study was designed to investigate and to make recommendations for female health practices carried out in combat and non-combat environments by military women. Both qualitative and quantitative research methodologies were used to explore feminine hygiene practices. What was found to be and not to be effective feminine hygiene practices were incorporated into the recommendations. Overall, the military women who responded to the quantitative portion of this study had safe feminine hygiene practices in normal and deployed environments.

Descriptive analysis was done on data collected from 880 conveniently selected subjects using the Female Health Practice Questionnaire. The sample for the study, although adequate in size, was homogenous and thus generalization to other populations must be made with caution.

## Demographic Characteristics

In the study, the typical respondent was married, a college graduate, Caucasian, Christian 41 years old, and had been deployed to Saudi Arabia. The study sample was drawn from two large databases of active duty, reservist, or retired military personnel. There was similar representation for all military branches in this study as compared to total military women in the United States Armed Forces. The current breakdown of women is 36% in the Army, 34% in the Air Force, 27% in Navy, and 4% in the Marine Corps (Davis & Woods,

1999). The respondents to this study were represented by 42% Army, 29% Air Force, 23% Navy, and 6% Marine Corps.

The larger group of enlisted responders may have been based on the constraints of having to ask permission to actually receive rest periods to perform basic bodily functions when necessary. Thus, participating in the survey was an opportunity to express their concerns. Asking permission and having time to attend to bodily functions in the workplace are pervasive problems in most work environments (Linder & Nygard, 1998).

Minority military women represent a significantly larger proportion of the total population than is found within the civilian sector. African-American women represent approximately 31%, Hispanics 5%, and those listed as "Other" 4% of the total military forces (Davis & Woods, 1999). The lack of ethnic minority responses to the study may have been related to cultural differences of not wanting to report such individual or personal bodily practices, or misunderstanding of the questionnaire's terminology. It might be that minority women do not relate to feminine hygiene needs because the target population of the visual media is primarily done with Caucasian women.

The respondents' self-reported female health problems compared similarly to other studies by Hines (1992) and Lyon (1996). The self-reported diarrhea and constipation problems were probability related to water and dietary intakes in deployed environments.

## Hygiene Practices

The overall definition of feminine hygiene practices, as described by Budoff (1980), Simons (1989), and Czerwinski (1996) were supported by the findings of this study.

Research questions three; four and five were examined in this part of the study. The following two sections are discussions of relevant findings and a comparison to the published literature.

## Feminine Hygiene Practices

Research questions three and four were as follows: What specific management strategies are used by military women for feminine hygiene practice in combat and non-combat environments? What specific management strategies are used by military (combat experienced and/or trained for combat) women for feminine hygiene practices in non-combat environments? The two groups of women, those ready or trained for deployment and those who had been deployed managed their feminine hygiene needs similarly. This demonstrates the basic concern for safe practices and the impact of maintaining a routine standard of personal care.

## Combat (Deployed) Feminine Hygiene Practices

Research question five was as follows: Is there a difference in management strategies used by military women for feminine hygiene practices in combat and non-combat environments? There were significant differences found in management strategies used by military women for feminine hygiene practices in combat and non-combat environments. The differences were found in feminine hygiene practices, types of menses management products used, and handwashing practices in deployed environments. Combat environments (deployed) alter the way women manage their routine hygiene needs. And in this case often lead to questionable practices, which might have been necessary to provide the "safest" practice. For example, a decrease in handwashing facilities might have made tampon use unwise. Similarly, the decrease in handwashing practices may have contributed to health problems experienced in the field in combination with water and food availability.

# Conclusions (Implications and Recommendations)

- Expert Panel Recommendations from meeting of January 28, 1999
- Provide educational training programs concerning feminine hygiene issues to the commanders and supervisors based on their facility and needs. For example, those in the field environments as compared to those in fixed facilities.
- Provide women with oral contraceptives pills (OCPs) for a least one year. Clinicians
  suggested that it would be helpful as being part of a readiness campaign to have women on
  OCP's to reduce menstrual irregularities often found in stressful environments.
- 3. Field test reusable menses collection devices as tampons and pads cannot be recycled. Use of such products would eliminate supply and waste management issues. To support this recommendation, reusable menses collection devices are commercially available and were used by the Biosphere female crew members (Alling, Nelson, & Silverstone, 1993).
- 4. For field exercises use latrines, toilets, and showers that would be used for actual deployed conditions to increase exposure to "real life" situations.
- The FHPQ could be used for a checklist and anticipatory guidance for orientation to the deployed (combat) area.
- 6. Utilize the FHPQ and expand to include more comprehensive health status needs. For example, incorporate health promotion and preventive status by developing a regular schedule for: Monogram, pelvic examination with pap smear, screening for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), cardiovascular screening (blood pressure, electrocardiogram (EKG), lipid level), immunizations, and tuberculosis (TB) screening.

This could be done on going and use a mandatory system of the birth month for review.

Dental classification readiness could serve as a model format to accomplish this recommendation.

- 7. Offer an advance practice nurse (nurse practitioner) visit for educational and physical needs before deployment. This could attend to the individual needs of women and review current health status for education about STDs, urinary tract infections (UTIs), and other self-treating solutions.
- 8. There is a need to educate females about sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) as this is critical to reducing late squeal of infections that long-term could affect performance (time lost). The co-investigators suggest exploring the use of the Air Force STD program developed and implemented by two women's health care (WHC) Nurse Practitioners as graduate students at the University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, School of Nursing (Lenz & Santiago. 1998) to address this recommendation.
- 9. Research final recommendations to test their effectiveness in promoting health and combat readiness. Continue to update and review data across deployment to determine if conditions improve and feminine hygiene needs are met. (Place information in a database.)
- 10. Identity needs of the Reservist in relation to female health care needs and ways to promote health. Work to develop strategies for meeting this population needs. Explore the applicability of active duty procedures to this group of military women.
- 11. Prioritize health information through assessment of needs and develop materials to hand out. For example, develop additional content for booklets for soldiers specific to deployed feminine hygiene needs incorporating materials currently available (Hector, 1998; Owens & Callies, 1995; Vara, 1998).

- 12. Increase cultural sensitivity and increase awareness of specific feminine hygiene needs. In order to accomplish this task, it is suggested that information from other cultures all ethnic groups be done using a variety of strategies. For example, conduct focus groups.
- 13. Data from this study may be applicable to women living in a terrestrial environment, women with physical disabilities, or women living and working in the space environment.

  Therefore, fund and convene an expert panel of "hard" scientist and engineers to review the study's findings for potential hardware research and development.

#### **Further Recommendations**

- 1. Replicate the 1995 latrine faculties study (Bagdonovich, 1995) with female soldiers. The male soldier satisfaction variables of amount of space in stalls and privacy were areas for further improvement. These two variables along with ventilation, odor, cleanliness, light, toilet, sinks, and latrine facilities overall variables would also impact to female soldiers to a greater degree as they spend more time attending to urinary elimination.
- 2. Provide 100% white cotton underwear to military women. Suggest reviewing the laundering of such garments in the field with military resources as compared to the individual soldier.
- 3. Identification of the state-of-the-art technologies or the technology development that are relevant to designing and implementing a safer personal care system in deployed and combat environments. Such systems could include reusable or biodegradable menses collection devices, toilets or waste management facilities, facilities with space to ease donning and doffing outer clothing for doing elimination processes, and more handwashing facilities or supplies.
- 4. Make more handwashing faculties, equipment, and supplies available in deployed environments such as prepackaged wet-towelettes and waterless hand cleanser.

5. Provide advanced nurse practitioners in the deployed (combat) area for health promotion and treatment of minor ambulatory health alterations in the troops.

## In summary:

The implications of this research have far reaching consequences for women in the general populace as well as women in combat and space habitation environments. The women who contributed to this study are to commended.

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Appendix A

Questionnaire

Deployed Female Health Practice Questionnaire

# DEPLOYED FEMALE HEALTH PRACTICE QUESTIONNAIRE (FHPQ)

DEPLOYMENT	(check appropriate	e areas
------------	--------------------	---------

. Н	ave you ever bee	n deployed? 🗖 Ye	s 🗖 No (If "No," please re	eturn this packet i	n the enclosed envelope)
. If	"Yes," where we	re you deployed	to? (check all that apply)		
	🗖 Bosnia (For	mer Yugoslavia)	☐ Mideast (Saudi Arabia)	🗖 Panama	☐ Somalia
	☐ Vietnam		☐ Haiti	Other:	
. Fo	or each deploym	ent complete the	following:		
D	eployment	First	Second	Third	Fourth
	Location	•			
	Year				
Len	ngth of Deploy-				
m	nent (months)				
D	eployed Unit				
	Duty Title				
-	Rank				
			(check appropri		-
. Br	ranch:	□ USA □ US	n usmc usaf	Coast Gud	ird
. D	outy Status:	☐ Active Duty	☐ IRR ☐ ARR	☐ Veteran	☐ Retired
. A	ssignment/Statio	n:			
. Po	ay Grade:				
s. S	SI/MOS/AFSC:				
. Po	osition Title:				
0. Ye	ears in Service:				
1. H			rvice have you completed ( )?		
12. H	low many years	of reserve servic	e have you completed? _		
13 R	irth Date: (mont	h/vear)	14. Aae	Now: (years)	

PERSONAL 15. Marital Status: (check appropriate boxes) 1st Deployment: Married Single Divorced Widow Separated Other \_\_\_\_\_ One Year Later: Amarried Single Divorced Widow Separated Other 2nd Deployment: ☐ Married ☐ Single ☐ Divorced ☐ Widow ☐ Separated ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_ One Year Later: Married Single Divorced Widow ☐ Separated ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ Married ☐ Single ☐ Divorced ☐ Widow ☐ Separated ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_ Now: Education: (check highest achieved) GED or other high school equivalency certificate Less than 12 years of school (no diploma) Less than 2 years of college credits ☐ High school diploma ☐ More than 2 years of college credits, but no ☐ 2-year college degree (AA/AS) 4-year college degree ☐ 4-year college degree (BA/BS) ☐ Master's, doctoral, or professional school ☐ Some graduate school, but no graduate (MA/MS/PhD/MD/JD/DVM/DDS) degree 17. Ethnicity: ☐ African-American ☐ Native American ☐ Asian/Pacific ☐ White Hispanic Other: 18. Religion: ☐ Jewish ☐ Hindu ☐ Buddhist ☐ Muslim (Islam) ☐ Christian (Catholic or Protestant) □ Non-Religious □ Other: Where were you born? (city, state, country)\_\_\_\_\_ How many people live in your home today, including yourself? 20. How many bathrooms are in your home today? (does not have to have a shower or a bath) 21. WOMEN'S HEALTH HISTORY Menstrual History Age at first menstruation/period/flow/cycle: (years) 22. Number of days in cycle: \_\_\_\_\_ 23. If your periods have stopped for one year or more, go to #36. ☐ No 24. Is it regular? ☐ Yes

trual History (con't)
How often does it come? Every to days
On the chart below, mark how heavy your period/flow/cycle is for each day:
Day 1 Day 2 Day 3 Day4 Day 5
□ Spotting □ Spotting □ Spotting □ Spotting □ Very light bleeding □ Very light bleeding □ Very light bleeding □ Moderate bleeding □ Moderate bleeding □ Moderate bleeding □ Heavy bleeding □ Heavy bleeding □ Heavy bleeding □ Very heavy bleeding □ Very heavy bleeding □ Very heavy bleeding □ Very heavy bleeding □ Uvery heavy bleeding □ Very heavy bl
Are your periods/flow/cycle usually longer than 5 days?
Do you have clots during your period/flow/cycle? The Yes No
Do you have painful periods/flow/cycles? The Yes No (If "No," go to #36).
Describe the pain: (check all that apply)
□ Sharp □ Constant □ Stabbing □ Intermittent □ Throbbing □ Cramping or Cramp
How long does the pain last (minutes, hours, days)?
Does the pain occur with each cycle? (Frequency)
When does the pain start (e.g., before bleeding starts, 1st day, 2nd day, etc.)?
Do you use any of the following relief measures?  Heat pad  Over-the-counter medications,  Prescription medications
(like Motrin®, Aspirin)  — Alcohol (wine, whiskey, brandy, "toddies")  — Other:
What do you think about your periods/flow/cycles? (check all that apply)
<ul> <li>□ An inconvenience/a nuisance</li> <li>□ Natural/part of being a woman/necessary for fertility</li> <li>□ No problem ("doesn't worry me")</li> <li>□ Proof of adulthood ("makes me feel grown up")</li> <li>□ A relief that the body is functioning/of not being pregnant</li> </ul>

Obst	etric History
36.	Number of Pregnancies:
37.	Number of Births:
0	raceptive Method (Birth Control Method)
Cont	
38.	What method of contraception do you currently use?
39.	What method of contraception did you use during deployment?
	•
Men	opause
40.	Do you still have regular periods/flow/cycles?
41.	If "No," at what age did you stop?(years)
42.	Was there a surgical menopause (hysterectomy)? ☐ Yes ☐ No
43.	Are you taking any hormone replacement therapy (HRT) for your menopause?  Yes  No If "Yes", do you use pads or tampons?  Yes  No
44.	Are you taking anything else for your menopause?  Yes  No
	If "Yes", what?
	Functions
Urin	ary Functions
<b>4</b> 5.	l urinate (pee) to times a day.
46.	I get up at nightto times to go to the bathroom.
47.	Do you ever leak or dribble urine (pee) or wet yourself? (check all that apply)
	☐ No, I don't ☐ When I get close to the bathroom ☐ When I wait too long
	☐ When I laugh or cough ☐ Other:
48.	Do you suppress or hold the desire to pee?
49.	If "Yes", where?
	□ Work □ Home □ When traveling □ Other:

Bowe	el Functions			
50.	I have a bowel movement (poop)? (chec	ck the one that o	applies to you)	
	☐ Everyday ☐ Every other			Other:
51.	Do you have problems with constipation (	hard/no bowel i	movements or poop)	? ☐ Yes ☐ No
	Do you have problems with diarrhea (run	ny/many bowel	movements or poop	)? □ Yes □ No
52.	Do you use medication to help with con-	utantian/diarrh	ea?□Yes□No If	"No," go to #55.
53.			Over-the-Count	
54.	If "Yes," check one of the following:	Prescription		
55.	Does your daily food include any of the	following high f	iber foods? (check a	II that apply)
	☐ Cereals ☐ Breads	☐ Fruits	□ Vegetables	
Prio	r History			
56.	Have you been treated for any of the fo	llowing?	Yes	No
	Urinary tract/bladder infections/kidne	y infections		ä
	CII. Aranamittad disagses Isuch as	: nerbes,		٥
	gonorrhea, chlamydia, trichomon Vaginal infections (such as bacterial v	as, venereai wa aginitis, yeast, e	etc.) 🖸	ā
Clea	nnsing Routines			
	Do you use or do the following after uri	nation (nee)/de	fecation (bowel mov	ement/poop)?
57.	Do you use or do the following difer of the	<u>Never</u>	Sometime	es Always
	Wipe front to back	🖸	a	Ō
	Wash with soap and water	<b>ப</b>	000	0
	Blotting Wash hands	<u>⊔</u>	ō	ā
	Nothing	<u>_</u>		ū
58.	Do you use any of the following person	al care product	s? (check all that ap	ply)
	Product	Never	<u>Sometimes</u>	<u>Always</u>
	Comb/brush/pick	<u>_</u>	<u> </u>	
	Shampoo		ä	ä
	Cream Rinse/Conditioner Hair oil/grease/moisturizer		ā	ū
	Hair spray/Gel			
	Facial Lotion/Cream	<b>u</b>	Ü	Ü
	Facial Makeup		ñ	ă
	Eye Makeup	<u>G</u>	ā	
	Eyedrops Contact solution	ā	. 0	
	Sleeping Eye mask	<b>U</b>	0	u n
	Ear plugs		u n	ä
	Q-Tips®	<b>u</b>	ă	ā
	Lipstick/Lip Protectant Perfume/Cologne		ā	Ü
	Nail Polish	Ω		<u> </u>
	11 . 11-1/Croam			٠١

Hand Lotion/Cream

### Cleansing Routines (con't)

58. (con't) Do you use any of the following personal care products? (check all that apply)

,	Product	Never	Sometin	nes	Always	
	Body Cream/Moisturizer Lot Antiseptic Soap/Cleanser Liquid Soap Bar Soap Body Powder/Talc Baby Wipes Body Sprays Deodorant/Underarm Deodorant Vaginal Spray Deodorant Vaginal Supposit	0000000			000000000	
	Feminine Hygiene Spray/ Vaginal Towelettes	al			000000000	
59.	When do you generally take a show  Morning  Evening					
	No special time Depends on activity that do Other:					
	d/Flow/Cycle  ne following questions are about ho	wyou care for your p	eriods/flow/	cycles (blood	). If your periods	have
st	ne following questions are about no opped for one year or more, go to	#66.				
60.	Do you use tampons?	Yes 🔲 No If	"No," go to	#63.		
61.	What type of tampons do you use?	(check all that apply	)			
	☐ Unscented ☐ Lites (junior absorbency) ☐ Super absorbency ☐ Paper applicator	☐ Scented ☐ Regulars (medium o ☐ Plastic applicator ☐ No applicator			(100% cotton)	
62.	Check the appropriate boxes below  Do you change your tampons a  Do you wash your hands before  Do you wash your hands after in	l least every 6 hours? inserting your tampo	)   •	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always
63.	Do you use sanitary pads (napkins	)? 🔲 Yes	☐ No	If "No," go	to #66.	

#### Period/Flow/Cycle (con't) What type of sanitary pads (napkins) do you use ? (check all that apply) □ Scented ☐ Super (Heavy) ☐ Moderate ☐ Light Days Other things used for pads: ☐ Individually wrapped ☐ Unscented Check the appropriate box below 65. Always Most of the time Rorely **Sometimes** $\mathbf{0}$ Do you change your pads at least every 6 hours? Do you wash your hands before changing your pad? Do you wash your hands after changing your pad? If "No," go to #77. Q No Yes Do you use panty-liners? 66. How often do you use panty-liners? (check all that apply) Only on certain days ☐ When I am on my cycle ☐ Daily Other: ☐ Whenever I can How are your panty-liners packaged? (check all that apply) ☐ Bulk packages □ Unscented ☐ Scented Individually wrapped Check the appropriate box below 69. Most of the time Always Sometimes Rorely Do you change your panty-liners at least every 6 hours? ...... а Do you use panty-liners to absorb vaginal discharge? ...... Do you use panty-liners to collect urine (pee) in case of an accident? ............ $\boldsymbol{\sigma}$ Do you use panty-liners to decrease the need for changing underwear? ...... $\Box$ Do you use panty-liners to feel clean and comfortable? ..... Do you wash your hands before changing your panty-liners? ..... Do you wash your hands afterchanging your panty-liners? Do you use other products for periods/flow/cycle collection? ☐ No Yes 70. If "Yes," please specify: ☐ Depends (adult diapers) ☐ Reusable cotton pads Natural sponges Other: Disposable briefs

Perio	od/Flow/Cycle (con't)					
71.	Do you use tampons/pads between periods/flow/cycle?					
72.	Do you use tampons and pads together during periods/flow/cycle?					
73.	Check the product that you use most often for periods/flow/cycle collection.					
	□ Pads □ Tampons □ Panty-liners □ Other:					
74.	Do you limit your showering/bathing during your periods/flow/cycle? 🗖 Yes					
75.	How do you dispose of your used tampons/pads? (check all that apply)					
	☐ In the receptacle by the toilet ☐ In the receptacle outside the immediate area ☐ Drop it in the toilet ☐ Other:					
76.	Do your periods/flow/cycles interfere with your job?					
Моц	uth Care					
77.	Do you wear dentures or a partial plate?					
78.	How often do you care for your teeth?					
	☐ Once daily when I get up ☐ Once daily before I go to sleep ☐ Twice daily ☐ After each meal ☐ When I have time ☐ Seldom ☐ Other: (for example more than 3 times a day)					
79.	Do you use any of the following when caring for your teeth? (check all that apply)					
	☐ Toothpaste ☐ Baking soda ☐ Water only ☐ Toothpowder ☐ Mouthwash ☐ Denture Cleaner ☐ No, I do not use any of them					
80.	How often do you floss your teeth?					
	☐ Once daily when I get up ☐ After each meal ☐ Never ☐ Once daily before I go to sleep ☐ When I have time ☐ Wear dentures ☐ Wear dentures ☐ Twice daily ☐ Seldom					

Othe	r Body Parts						•	
81.	Do you douche? 🗆 Yes 🗆 N			," go to				
82.	How long have you been doug	hing? (year	rs)				-	
83.	What douching solution do yo	u use? (che	ck all tha	ıt apply)				
	☐ Disposable ☐	Vinegar	🖵 Bet	adine	۵v	Vater	Other:	_
84.	What are your reasons for do	uching? (ch	eck all th	nat apply	y)			
	☐ Want to be clean☐ After periods/flo		•	the sme interco			op the vaginal discharge Other:	
85.	How often do you shave the fo	ollowing? (d	check all	that app	oly)			
	Underarms Legs Other areas suc		Doily	Wkly	Mihly	Sometimes	Never	
	Other dreas soci						٥	
86.	Do you use foot powder?	☐ Ye	es	ПN	o	If "No	o," go to #88.	
87.	What are your reasons for us	ing foot pov	wder?					
	☐ Want to be cle	an	☐ Wan	t to redu	uce wet	(perspiration	on of) feet	
	☐ Want to reduce	foot odor						
88.	Where did you learn about fe	eminine hyg	jiene? (c	heck all	that ap	pply)		
	☐ Mother ☐ Other member of f ☐ School ☐ Friend ☐ Nurse	amily			elf Help			
	<ul><li>Physician (Doctor)</li><li>Other Health Profe</li><li>Health Clinic</li><li>Product Packaging</li></ul>	Inserts		01 08 01	Newspa TV (Tele Radio nternet		na	
	☐ Manufacturer's Co ☐ Professional Orgai		mulion			mary mann		

#### Overall Health

Π						
Delighted	Pleased	Mostly Satisfied	Mixed (About equally satisfied and dissatisfied)	Mostly Dissatisfied	Unhappy	Temb
□ No	o feelings at all	;			lever Thought Abou	ut It
Below you will f in order of their	ind a list of ter importance to	n values listed in a o you, as guiding	alphabetical order. \ principles in your lif	We would like yo	ou to arrange th	em
"1" in the spo important to yo for the remaini different rank.	ace to the left on the left of the normal walues untile the normal walues untile the normal walues untile the manual walues untile the walues walues untile the walues wal	of the most import number "2" in the I you have include	ue that is the most in tant value. Then pic space to the left. Th ed all ranks from 1 t	hen continue in to 10. Each valu	the same mann ue will have a	er
We realize that the best you ca	some people n, but please i	find it difficult to c ank all 10 items.	distinguish the impor The end result sho	rtance of some o uld show how yo	of these values. ou truly feel.	Do
	AC	OMFORTABLE L	.IFE (a prosperous li	ife)		
	AN	EXCITING LIFE (	(a stimulating, active	e life)		
	AS	ENSE OF ACCO	MPLISHMENT (las	ting contribution	1)	
	FRI	EEDOM (indepen	dence, free choice)			
	HA	PPINESS (conter	ntedness)			
	HE	ALTH (physical a	nd mental well-being	g)		
	INI	IER HARMONY (	freedom from inner	conflict)		
	PLI	EASURE (an enjo	oyable, leisurely life)	)		
	SE	LF-RESPECT (se	elf-esteem)			
	so	CIAL RECOGNIT	FION (respect, admir	ration)		

Please complete questions #91- #191 based on your Last Deployment Experience.

Your last deployment was to:

#### Cleansing Routines

92.

93.

91. Did you use any of the following personal care products when you were deployed? (check all that apply)

Product	Never	So	metimes	•	Always
Comb/brush/pick Shampoo Cream Rinse/Conditioner Hair oil/grease/moisturizer Hair spray/Gel Facial Lotion/Cream Facial Makeup Eye Makeup Eye Makeup Sepening Eye Mask Ear Plugs Q-Tips® Lipstick/Lip Protectant Perfume/Cologne Nail Polish Hand Lotion/Cream Body Cream/Moisturizer Lotion Antiseptic Soap/Cleanser Liquid Soap Bar Soap Body Powder/Talc Baby Wipes Body Sprays Deodorant/Underarm Deodorant Vaginal Spray Deodorant Vaginal Suppositories			000000000000000000000000000		000000000000000000000000
Feminine Hygiene Spray/ Vaginal Towelettes Foot Powder/Talc/Anti-Fungal Razor/Shaver Nail Clippers Hair Removal Creams Mosquito/Bug/Insect Repellents Sun Screen Cream/Gel/Lotion Anti-Itch Products Anti-Fungal Products			000000000		00000000
Did you wear dentures or a partial plate?		Yes	□ No		
How often did you care for your teeth?					
☐ Once daily when I got up☐ After each meal☐	🛄 Who	en I had tim	ore I went to b ne re than 3 time		☐ Twice daily☐ Seldom

Clea	nsing Routines (con't)						
94.	Did you use any of the follow	owing when carir	ng for your teeth	? (check	all that ap	oply)	
	☐ Toothpaste ☐ Toothpowder ☐ No, I do not			□ Wate	er only ture Clear	ner	
95.	How often did you floss yo	our teeth?					
	☐ Once daily w ☐ After each m ☐ Never		☐ Once daily ☐ When I had ☐ Wear dentu	time	ent to be	d 🔲 Twice daily 🗀 Seldom	
	od/Flow/Cycle						
The depl	following questions are abo oyed. If your periods HAD	out how you cared stopped for one	d for your period year or more, go	ls/flow/cyo to #119.	cle (blood	) when you were	
96.	Did you use tampons?	☐ Yes	□No		If "No,"	′ go to #99	
97.	What type of tampons did	l you use? (check	all that apply)				
	<ul> <li>☐ Unscented</li> <li>☐ Scented</li> <li>☐ Natural (100% cotton)</li> <li>☐ Lites (junior absorbency)</li> <li>☐ Super absorbency</li> <li>☐ Paper applicator</li> <li>☐ No applicator</li> <li>☐ Other:</li> </ul>						
98.	Please check the appropr	iate boxes below		Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always
	Did you change	your tampons at le	ast every 6 hours?		۵	٥	
	Did you wash yo	ur hands before in	serting your tamp	oonș 🗖	۵	٥	۵
	Did you wash yo	ur hands after inse	erting your tampo	uș 🗖		0	
99.	Did you use sanitary pads		☐ Yes	□No		If "No," go to #102.	
100	). What type of sanitary pag	ds (napkins) did y	ou use ? (check	all that a	pply)		
	☐ Light Days®☐ Unscented	☐ Moderate☐ Individually		Super (He Other thir		□ Scented or pads:	

☐ Pads

Period/Flow/Cycle (con't)						
101. Check the appropriate bo	x below	Rorely	Sometime	s Most	of the time	Always
Did you wash your han	ads at least every 6 hours? ds before changing your pad? ds after changing your pad?	000		İ	0	000
102. Did you use panty-liners?	☐ Yes ☐ No	If "N	o," go to ‡	<b>#110</b> .		
103. How often did you use po	anty-liners ? (check all that apply	<b>'</b> )				
☐ Daily	☐ When I was on my cycle			nly on cer	tain days	
☐ Whenever I could	Other:					
104. How were your panty-lin	ers packaged? (check all that ap		Jnscented		☐ Bulk po	ıckages
105. Check the appropriate b	ox below		Rorely	Sometimes	Most of the 1	ime Alwoys
Did you use panty-liners Did you use panty-liners Did you use panty-liners Did you use panty-liners Did you wash your han	panty-liners at least every 6 hour to absorb vaginal discharge? s to collect urine (pee) in case of an a s to decrease the need for changing to s to feel dean and comfortable? ds before changing your panty-liners? ds after changing your panty-liners?	accident? underwed s?		000000	000000	000000
106. Did you use other prod If "Yes," please specify	ucts for periods/flow/cycle collect	tion? 🗖	Yes 🗆	<b>)</b> No		
☐ Natural sponges	Depends (adon diapos)		ole cotton p	ads		
☐ Disposable briefs	☐ Other:	•.		<del></del> ·		
107. Did you use tampons/	pads between periods/flow/cycle	,? 🗖	Yes C	⊒ No		
	and pads together during periods				No	
109. Check the product bel	ow that you used most often for p	eriods/fl				
□ Pads □	Tampons 🔲 Panty-liners	Oth	er:			

Perio	d/Flow/Cycle (con t)
	Did you limit your showering/bathing during your periods/flow/cycle?  Rarely Sometimes Most of the time Always
111.	Did you wash your hands before doing any activity with/to your genitals (private parts)?  □ Rarely □ Sometimes □ Most of the time □ Always
112.	Did you wash your hands after doing any activity with/to your genitals (private parts)?  Rarely Sometimes Most of the time Always
113.	How did you dispose of your used tampons/pads? (check all that apply)
	☐ In the receptacle by the toilet ☐ Wrap it up and carry it with me ☐ Other:
114.	Did your periods/flow/cycle change?
	Did your periods/flow/cycles interfere with your job?
110	Yes • No If "No," go to #119.
117	If "Yes," how? (check all that apply)  Hysterectomy Depo-Provera (shot) Drug store products (specify): Herbs, which one(s): Other:
118	If Yes, why? (check all that apply)  ☐ I did not want to be bothered ☐ I could not manage periods/flow/cycle ☐ Concerned about water supply for cleansing (showers) ☐ Combat environment did not support periods/flow/cycle management ☐ I was encouraged by others, (who?)

☐ Convenience management

☐ Prevent pregnancy

125. If Yes, why? (check all that apply)

☐ Fear of sexual attack

☐ Became sexually active Other:

#### Period/Flow/Cycle (con't) 119. Were you offered any of the following birth control methods BEFORE deployment? (check all that apply) □ No ☐ Birth Control Pills, How many packages of pills were you ☐ Depo-Provera® (shot) □ Diaphragm ☐ Female condom ☐ Cervical cap ☐ Surgery (hysterectomy) ☐ Intrauterine Device (IUD) Other: 120. Were you offered any of the following birth control methods DURING deployment? (check all that apply) □ No ☐ Birth Control Pills, How many packages of pills were you Depo-Provera (shot) aiven? ☐ Diaphragm ☐ Female condom ☐ Cervical cap ☐ Surgery (hysterectomy) ☐ Intrauterine Device (IUD) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_ 121. Were you offered any of the following birth control methods AFTER deployment? □ No ☐ Birth Control Pills, How many packages of pills were you ☐ Depo-Provera® (shot) aiven? ☐ Diaphragm ☐ Female condom ☐ Cervical cap ☐ Surgery (hysterectomy) ☐ Intrauterine Device (IUD) Other: 122. How did you get your supply of birth control? Did not use any ☐ By military clinic services before deployment By a private doctor before deployment ☐ By military clinic services during deployment ☐ Mailed from my family/friends Other: 123. If you did not use birth control methods, why not? (check all that apply) I didn't think my periods would interfere with my job ☐ I was not sexually active ☐ Never gavé it any thought ☐ I wanted to remain natural ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ I don't have periods 124. While on deployment, did you seek birth control services? Yes No If "No," go to #126.

Pain control

☐ Control bleeding

Perio	d/Flow/Cycle (con1)					
126.	What did you do to pr	event sexually	transmitted o	diseases? (check	all that apply)	
	☐ Not sexually active ☐ Nothing ☐ Male condom (lu ☐ Spermicide only		☐ Sponge ☐ Diaphro ☐ Male co ☐ Abstine	agm with spermic andom and sperm	cide nicide	☐ Female condom ☐ Male condom (dry) ☐ Other:
Vagii	nal Douching	*				
127.	Did you douche?	Yes 🗆 No	If "No," g	o to #130.		
128.	If "Yes," what did you	douche with?	(check all th	nat apply)		
	□ Disposable □ V □ Other:			er		
129.	How often did you do	uche?				
	☐ Daily ☐ Bi-Weekly		☐ Weekly ☐ After sex	ual activity	☐ Monthl☐ After p	y eriod/flow/cycle
Unde	erwear '					
130.	What was your unde	rwear made of	? (check all t	hat apply)		
	☐ Cotton☐ Combination	□ Nylon □ Polyester	☐ Silk ☐ Dispo	sable Briefs	Other:	
131.	Did you change you	underwear? (	check the on	e best answer)		
	☐ Daily ☐ Never changed		☐ Twice a ☐ Didn't w	•		other day :
132.	How did you launde	r your underw	ear? (check	all that apply)		
	☐ Hand wash in the local stree ☐ I wore disposab ☐ Helmet with dri	am, river, or p ble undergarme	ond	☐ Machine wa ☐ In a well ☐ Laundry ser ☐ Disposable		)

Under	wear (con't)	•		
133. /	After you changed your under	wear, did you feel	l clean? 🚨 Ye	s 🖸 No
Toilet				
134. \	What type of toilets were gene	rally available? (	check all that o	apply)
	☐ Indoor Flush ☐ Outdoor (wood/barrel)	□ Dug your ow □ Outdoor (trail		Port-A-Potty (chemical) Other:
135.	Were there other problems wi	th the toilets? (che	eck all that app	ly)
	□ No □ Stopped up □ Dirty □ Waste containers not emp □ No sticks available to kno □ Hard to undress and red □ Pads and other waste pro	ock down flies/bug ress	□ Not cle □ No do s □ No pla □ Smelle	ice to hang gear or other items
136.	How long did problems with t	he toilet last? (che	ck the one bes	answer)
	☐ Entire deployment☐ Only at the beginning		Half of the tim Sporadically	e □ Short time (less than 1 week) □ Other:
137.	The privacy of the toilets w	as:		
	☐ Complete (out-of-sight &	k quiet)	Partial	☐ Never (nonexistent)
138.	How bothersome was privac	y or the lack of pri	vacy to you?	
	□ Very □	Sometimes	□ Not a	problem
139.	Toilet paper was:		•	
	☐ Always available ☐ Never available		Available mos What I provid	at of the time ed myself (my own)
140.	The overall situation of the to	oilet was:		
	□ Excellent □ Above a	verage 🚨 Avera	ige 🖵 Belov	average 🖸 Poor

Show	ers							
141.	What type of showers w	vere generally ava	ilable? (ch	neck al	l that app	ly)		
	☐ Fixed structure ☐ Separate (female or	☐ Tent setup aly) ☐ Separate b			ood/open ater recyc	•	•	(male & female)
142.	Did you ever urinate (p	ee) in the shower	Š į					
,	☐ All the time ☐	Most of the time	☐ Some	times	☐ Rare	ly 🗆 N	ever	
143.	Did you wear shoes or	sandals in the sho	wer?					
	☐ All the time ☐	Most of the time	☐ Some	times	🗖 Rare	ly 🗆 N	ever	
144.	On the average, how	many minutes did	you spend	l a day	doing the	followin	g	
						MII	<b>NUTES</b>	
				Le	ss than 10	10-15	15-20	More than 20
	Showering/washing Cleaning clothes/un En route to the toilets Waiting for the facilit Preparing for showe (getting water, supp	derwear s/showers ties (showers/toilet r/washing/toilet	s)		<u> </u>	0 0 0	0000	0000
145.	The overall situation of Excellent		s: Average	□Ве	elow aver	age 🗆	l Poor	
Quai								
146.	Number of people in y	our tent/sleeping	quarters: _					
147.	Women only?	☐ Yes ☐ No						
148.	Men and Women?	☐ Yes ☐ No						
149.	. Were there problems	with any of the fol	lowing at y	our de	ployment	location?	(check al	ll that apply)
	☐ Mites or lice ☐ Snakes	☐ Standing☐ Rodents	water		Tilies Other w	ild anima		Mosquitoes Other:
150	. Did you have problen clothing during your p	ns with personal h periods/flow/cycle	ygiene reg ?	arding	bleed thro	ough or b	lood stain:	s on your
	□ Never □	Sometimes (2-3	imes per v	veek)		🔲 Freque	ently (ever	y day)

#### Urine/Bowel/Period/Flow/Cycle Functions 151. Did you have problems with wetting yourself (urine/pee)? ☐ Frequently (every day) ☐ Sometimes (2-3 times per week) □ Never If "No" go to 154. 152. Did you suffer from urinary tract bladder infections? ☐ Yes □ No 4 times ☐ 3 times 2 times 153. If "Yes," how often? ☐ 1 time ☐ 8 times ☐ 7 times 6 times ☐ 5 times Other: ☐ 10 times 9 times 154. Did you routinely have to hold your urine (pee)? If "Never," go to #157. ☐ Frequently (every day) ☐ Sometimes (2-3 times per week) Never 155. If "Sometimes" or "Frequently," where? (check all that apply) Other: ☐ At night ☐ At work/job 156. If "Sometimes" or "Frequently," why? (check all that apply) ☐ No time allowed ☐ Would interfere with work □ Security ☐ Smell of toilets ☐ Location of toilets ☐ Condition of toilets Other: ☐ Weather 157. Did you use anything at night to urinate (pee) into instead of going to the toilets? If "No," go to #159. ☐ No ☐ Yes 158. If "Yes," what did you use? Plastic bag ☐ Bottle/cup/can/bowl/box ☐ Urinal (hospital collection device) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_ Bed pan 159. Did you have problems with leaking or soiling from bowel movements (poop)? ☐ Frequently (every day) Sometimes (2-3 times per week) □ Never Comments: 160. Did you experience constipation? ☐ Frequently (every day) ☐ Sometimes (2-3 times per week) ☐ Never Comments: 161. Did you experience diarrhea? ☐ Frequently (every day) ☐ Sometimes (2-3 times per week) □ Never Comments:

Diet &	and Hydration						
162.	Did you stop or de	ecrease the amoun	t of drinking fluid	ds? ☐ Ye	s 🗆 No 🏻 If	"No," go to #164.	
163.	If "Yes," why? (che	ck all that apply)					
	☐ To decrease v		ू □ Taste □ Other		Not enough	fluids available	,
164.	Did you drink eno	ough water? 🔲 Y	es 🛚 No				
165.	Did you have any	problems with havi	ng enough water	? (check all	that apply)		
	☐ Taste of wate ☐ Access to wate ☐ Having enough	ter	☐ Time t		vater consume wa		
166.	Did you add a "flo Yes No	avor mix" (example	, Crystal Light®,	Gatoraid®,	, Kool-Aid®,	, etc.) to your drinking v	vater?
167.	How was your dri	nking water provid	ed? (check all the	at apply)			
	☐ Bottled wate	r always available r never available as (trucks, stations)	☐ Cante	ens (filled f	equently ave from water s		
168.	Did you						
	Lose weight	during deployment during deployment same weight? If wo	? Number	of pounds:			
169.	My weight chang	e was due to: (chec	ck all that apply)				
	☐ Shifts worker ☐ Other:	d 🗆 W		☐ Stress	<b>□</b> E	invironment temperatu	re
170.	Were you scree Did you receive	nt e regular preventati ened for serious he e regular treatment e regular check-up:	alth problems? 's?	<sup>3</sup> ś	Yes Yes Yes Yes	□ No □ No □ No □ No	
171	. While you were o	deployed did you u	se any of the follo	owing?			
	☐ Alcohol	☐ Cigarettes	Sleeping Pi	lls 🚨 Tro	anquilizers	Other:	

#### Health Issues

172. While deployed, did you have any of the following problems? (check all that apply)

		TR	EATMENT		
PROBLEMS	Went away by itself	Self-Treated	Healthcare Provider	Other	
Breast  pain	00		0	<u>-</u>	
□ lump □ nipple discharge	* ####################################	ă	ā	<u> </u>	
Stomach, intestines				<u> </u>	
nausea, vomiting	500 <u>Co</u> 1000 P. 85 P.	· a			
🖸 diarrhea	. 🗅		<b>u</b>	<u> </u>	
parasites (worms, etc.)	. 🗅		D D	<u>_</u> _	
constipation	. Yukana		Q	<u> </u>	
hemorrhoids	. 🗆			<u> </u>	
Urinary problems		_	-		
burning, pain, urgency, frequency	. 🖳	Ä			
☐ leaking	🗅			<b>_</b>	
Female problems	ь		П		
painful cramps periods/flow/cycle	. 🖸		5	ā-	
skipped or late periods/flow/cycle	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	_			
spotting (bleeding)					
between periods/flow/cycle	• •	ā			
☐ heavy bleeding or clots					
yeast infections				<u> </u>	
☐ discharge	🔾			<u>_</u> _	
other			Q		
Bone/Muscle problems			Ą		
neck	및	Ö		<b>-</b>	
□ shoulder		. 0		_ <u>_</u> _	
□ back	🖸 🗀		Ä	- ñ	
hip	님		ឹក	_ <u>~</u> _	
knee			5	ā-	
ankle	السا	_			
Feet	0	. 🖸		ū	
athlete's foot (fungal)	<u>न</u>	ă	ā	<u> </u>	
infections	··· 💆 🔑	:		_	
Relationship Problems			O.	<u> </u>	
parents	Ō	ū	•	<b>□</b> _	
partner	0			<u> </u>	
O other				u_	
Other Problems	· · · · ·	,	ينسنو		
skin	0	ā	Ä	<u>u</u> -	
ā	_ •	u	u	u _	

Health	i Issues (con't)			
173.	Did you have any of the following infections during deployment	and how of	en? (chec	k all that apply)
	One time  Yeast/Candida  Bacterial Vaginitis, BV  Trichomonas, Trich  Chlamydia  Venereal warts, HPV  Gonorrhea, Clap, GC  Syphilis  Herpes, HSV  Other:	Three or more time	S	
	If your period had stopped for one year or more before deploy	ment go to	#181.	
174.	Was pregnancy a concern before deployment?	□ No		
175.	Did you do a home pregnancy test before deployment?	☐ Yes ☐ No	0	
176.	Was a pregnancy test given to you? ☐ No ☐ Before deployment ☐ During deployment ☐ After de	eployment		
177.	Were you pregnant when deployed? ☐ Yes ☐ No			
178.	Was this pregnancy a problem? ☐ Yes ☐ No			
	If "Yes," why?			
	☐ You were treated differently by co-workers ☐ You were treated differently by your supervisor	Desired to Fear of UC Co-worker Other:	MJ/Milita s were an	ry discipline gry
	2 00 Workers Word of the processor			
179.	Did you try to get pregnant to avoid being deployed?		Yes Yes	□No
180.	Did you try to get pregnant during deployment in order to retu	rn home?	☐ Yes	□No
181.	Were you adequately prepared for deployment?		☐ Yes	□No
182.	Did you receive any health information booklets before deploy	ment?	☐ Yes	□No
183.	Were you adequately de-briefed after deployment?		☐ Yes	□No

Healt	h Issu	es (con't)				
184.	Did y If "No	ou experience any health problems afterwards becaus o," go to #186.	e of deploym	ent? 🔲 Ye	s 🗖 No	
185.	If "Ye	s," what were they? (please specify)				
186.	What	t benefit(s) did you experience from being deployed?(c	heck all that (	apply)		
	☐ Used resources (water, personal		☐ Increased self-awareness about my body			
		hygiene products, other equipment & supplies) wisely	☐ Became more organized in other areas			
		Better organization of supplies and time	Other:			
187.	My ir	nmediate Commanding Officer (CO) was:		☐ Male	☐ Female	
188.	My C	O was sensitive and caring towards hygiene needs of	women?	☐ Yes	□No	
189.	Did y If "N	ou ever approach your CO about these needs?		☐ Yes	□No	
190.	If "Ye	es", did this create a change towards the positive?	·	☐ Yes	□N₀	

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

191. Of the following recommendations, what do you think would be "most" useful.

Identify for each recommendation how useful it would be, "4" being very useful and "1" not at all useful

Not at all s	useful		Very useful
Provide information about women's specific health needs	2	3	4
Provide information on how to manage periods/flow/cycle during deployment	2	3	4
Would you like the military to supply the following:  tampons	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	33333333333333	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Change the uniform to allow ease of dressing and undressing	2 2 2 2 2 2	3 3 3 3 3	4 4 4 4 4

ease feel free to write any add overed or any topic not covere	tional comments, thoughts, c d.	bservations or suggestions rega	rding the topics already
)			
	3		
	:		
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

### Thank you!

For all the women that follow you, we thank you for your participation.

Appendix B

Consent Letter



School of Nursing Systems and Technology

July 1998

Dear Participant:

You are invited to participate in the study Combat Readiness: Hygiene issues related to military women. This is a study about women's health practices during deployment. Participation is voluntary and you may choose to not participate at anytime. The purpose of this study is to find out what military women need to manage health care needs when deployed. Your input will be used to make suggestions for change.

If you choose to participate in this study, the enclosed questionnaire will take about one hour to complete.

Active duty participant:

- Your completing and returning the questionnaire will indicate your consent
- Return questionnaire in stamped-addressed large white envelope
- Due to your active duty status, USAMRMC policy stipulates we cannot pay you for your participation but your response is highly regarded

Non-active duty participant:

- Your completing and returning the questionnaire will indicate your consent
- Return questionnaire in stamped-addressed large white envelope
- Place your name and address on the enclosed 3x5 label
- Return label in the stamped-addressed envelope to receive \$10 for your valued response

Please complete and return the questionnaire by 31 July 1998. The possible risks that you may have are anxiety and privacy issues concerning the information you give us about your personal health care practices. You may feel uneasy or uncertain answering some of the questions.

All your answers will be kept confidential. To make sure your privacy is always met, we ask that you do not put your name or other personal information on the questionnaire. All returned questionnaires will be kept locked up and shredded after the study is completed.

Page 2

This study has been approved by the University of Texas-Houston Health Science Center Committee for Protection of Human Subjects (713) 500-5827 as HSC-SN-95-039.

If you choose **not to participate**, please return the entire packet to us in the provided envelope. We ask that you return either the completed or uncompleted questionnaire so that we can account for all the packets sent out.

If you have any questions about this study, please contact us at the address or phone numbers given below.

Thank you for your participation and we look forward to including your deployment experiences into the recommendations that are presented for consideration in the final report. You **can** make the difference!

Sincerely,

Balwa S. Carwinski, PhD, RN

Principal Investigator

(713) 500-2114

BSC:DWW/pbb

**Enclosures** 

Diane Wind Wardell, PhD, RNC

Co-Principal Investigator

(713) 500-2056

Appendix C

Publications

### **Publications**

1. Wardell DW, Czerwinski BS,: (submitted 1999). A Challenge to managing feminine and personal hygiene.

Appendix D

Abstracts/Proceedings

#### Abstracts/Proceedings

- 1. Connelly LM, Czerwinski BS, Wardell DW,: (2000, April, submitted). Deployed military women's health management practices. Southern Nursing Research Society.
- \*Czerwinski BS, Wardell DW, Pitts K,: (1999 June 11). Feminine hygiene practices in military women. Society for Menstrual Cycle Research Conference, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.
- 3. \*Czerwinski BS, Wardell DW, Kouzekanani K, Pitts K, Connelly LM, Yoder L, Goldstein D, Terus MP,: (1998, October 2). Combat readiness: Hygiene issues related to military women. Poster session presented at The University of Texas-Houston Health Science Center, Research Day.
- 4. Pitts K, Wardell DW, Czerwinski BS,: (1998, February). Mission ready: The subculture of women in the military as a population source. Poster session presented at the annual meeting of the Southern Nursing and Research Society, Fort Worth, Texas.
- 5. \*Wardell DW,: Czerwinski BS, Pitts K,: (1998, February). *Combat readiness: Hygiene issues related to military women*. Poster session presented at the annual meeting of the Southern Nursing Research Society, Fort Worth, Texas.
- 6. Czerwinski BS,: Wardell DW,: (1997, October 3). Combat readiness: Hygiene issues related to military women (poster). The University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, Research Day.
- \*Czerwinski BS, Wardell DW,: (1997, June 5). Combat readiness: Hygiene issues related to military women. Poster session presented at the Society for Menstrual Cycle Research Conference, The University of Illinois at Chicago.

\*Czerwinski BS,: Wardell DW,: (1996, October 4). Combat readiness: Hygiene issues related to military women (poster). The University of Texas-Houston, Health Science Center, Research Day.

Appendix E

Personnel

#### Personnel

Personnel receiving pay from this effort are the following:

Barbara Shelden Czerwinski, PhD

Diane Wind Wardell, PhD

Kathleen Pitts, BSN

Portia Bartonico, BA